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Revolt of Professors at Utah University Most Healthy Sign In Big Struggle for Freedom

Students Encourage Teachers by Joining in Fight Against the Rule by Special Privilege—Situation Shows Absurd Ends Sought by Autocratic Management—"Black Coated Proletariat" Getting Class Conscious.

By HARRY W. LAIDLER
Organizing Secretary, Intercollegiate Socialist Party

THE UNIVERSITY of Utah presents the most noteworthy example of attempted repression of academic freedom and wholesale faculty revolt that has been witnessed in American universities in years. In March of this year four members of the faculty were suddenly informed of their dismissal and two of their reduction in rank. The authorities at first refused to give any reasons for these removals except that they were made "for the good of the service."

When questioned as to the capabilities of the professors, the president declared that he had no fault to find with the efficiency of their teaching or with their character. On being further pressed, he asserted that two faculty members had been discharged because they were out of harmony with the administration, and that the reorganization of the English department necessitated the dismissal of the other two. Criticisms in private of the chairman of the Board of Regents and the university administration were also given as reasons for the action.

THE FACULTY and alumni were not satisfied with these shifting reasons. They demanded an investigation. It was refused. Sixteen resignations on the part of some of the ablest members of the faculty, followed, including those of two deans and five heads of departments.

When I reached Salt Lake City, I found the college in a state of suspended animation. The student body had voted by an overwhelming majority that they would not return to college unless the resigned members of the faculty were appeased. No one seemed quite certain whether there would be any University of Utah—or at least, any student body worth mentioning—next season.

"During the last few years conditions have seemed to me to be rapidly changing at the University," declared Prof. Byron Cummings, resigned dean of the department of Arts and Sciences. "We seem to be continually drifting toward a policy of repression, opportunism and dictation. I have no sympathy with the idea that an institution of learning must be a monarchy. That principle has no place in a democratic commonwealth such as Utah should be. Unless the University of Utah is to be a place where men and women are to deal frankly and openly with each other and where the young men and women of the state are to be taught to think and act for themselves and have a respected voice and part in the affairs of the institution, I do not see how we are going to train them to be self respecting, independent and capable citizens of a commonwealth. An education that is less than this has no right to be called higher education and I desire no share in its promotion."

SPECIAL PRIVILEGE, represented in the Mormon Church, in its industrial, religious and political phases, had, with other forces, been endeavoring to impose its will on the University for the past few years.* Professors had been admonished for analyzing the

*When one considers the industrial ramifications of the Mormon Church, its ownership of the great Zion Cooperative Stores, its control of banks, public utility corporations, railroads, the salt industry, hotels, etc., one gets a vague idea of its power for good or evil.

"COUNT ME as one to get one subscription per week until the circulation reaches 100,000. Whatever else happens, we must build up The American Socialist. It is acknowledged as the most powerful weapon of the American Socialist movement. It has exceeded all expectations and we would be untrue to the movement if we permitted it to suffer from lack of proper support. The power and influence of The American Socialist grows with the increase in circulation."—Adolph Germer, member National Executive Committee.

discussion of matters with the board of regents and a better understanding on both sides. Instead, the faculty received from the secretary of the board of regents a curt note to the effect that the communication had been received and laid on the table.

"IT IS BECOMING a question," said one professor, "as to whether a professor of this institution shall be allowed to be a citizen as well as an instructor, or whether he shall confine his activities to teaching, eating, gardening, sleeping and occasional sociability. I do not say that any religious body has ever formally decided to repress criticism but I do say that the large number of individual cases of attempted repression has made the professors believe that the only safe course is in absolute conformity with the sentiments of the dominant power in the state."

Another element in the situation was the belief on the part of the college president that some of the professors were conspiring to remove him from office. This fear which, according to most of those who resigned, was groundless, was one of the factors leading to the discharge and demotion of some of the professors.

When the reasons for the removals were presented to the Board, its members stated that the situation resolved itself into the question of the removal of the valuable college president or of the faculty members who were out of harmony with him, and that, inasmuch as the services of the president were worth more to the university and the community than were those of the professors, the Board would uphold the president's action without investigation.

On March 17th, the Board of Regents in a public statement, in explaining its refusal to investigate and its ratification of the action of the president, defined the limits of freedom of speech in the university, "in a way," according to the committee of inquiry of the American Association of University Professors, headed by Prof. E. R. A. Seligman of Columbia, "which alone was sufficient to give any member of the faculty an adequate reason for resigning forthwith."

"It is argued to the board," reads the statement, "that professors and instructors should have the right of free speech and free action. This can not be denied, but is not questioned. The board does not have the same rights. These privileges are reciprocal. When the rights of the two clash, it is for the board to determine which is right and which course serves, or is imminent, to the best interests of the university. Some one must have the right and responsibility to decide such matters, and the law has vested it in the board."

Tell us how you are shackled. We want to publish these facts. If you do not care to have your name used, for fear of losing your job, your name will not be used. But we want to know what you know and how you feel. Help in this crusade to free the schools from the greed of gold.

The American Socialist wants to know to what extent the truth is being suppressed and how the education of the people is being tampered with by the Money Power, not only in the colleges and universities, but in the high schools and the elementary schools as well.

In this crusade, therefore, The American Socialist appeals to the workers in the schools, to the great army of teachers, to send in their stories, to tell about the obstacles that confront them in their efforts to tell the truth, and the reign of terror exerted over the teachers everywhere by the rule of gold.

Tell us how you are shackled. We want to publish these facts. If you do not care to have your name used, for fear of losing your job, your name will not be used. But we want to know what you know and how you feel. Help in this crusade to free the schools from the greed of gold.

public utilities bill for the state legislature; for inaugurating surveys of the Utah cities which indicated the financial burden to the workers of supporting the Mormon Church; for mentioning the name of the Church of England too frequently in courses on the development of English literature; for privately commenting on the intellectual calibre of Mormon women present at local dances; for criticizing the artistic effect of the appearance of a cuspidor on Brigham Young's portrait; for permitting Democratic attacks on the senior senator from Utah to appear in the Educational Review and for failure to conform generally with the teachings of the all inclusive special interest of Utah.

The University, furthermore, gave the professors very little control over the policies of the college. Members of the faculty were hired only for one year;

at any time they were likely to be informed that their services at the end of the year were no longer required. No reason for the dismissal need be given. They were not consulted regarding many of the vital policies of the school, and frequently their petitions were absolutely ignored by the board of regents.

"We in the Utah faculty are distinctly made to feel that we are merely employees, clerks, HIREDLINGS and that we should not presume to make suggestions as a body to the regents," declared Prof. Charles T. Vorhies, resigned professor of Botany. "I believe the fact stand this doubtless means that he has exercised his inalienable rights of free thought, free speech and free action. But the president and the board also have an equal right to free thought, free speech and free action, with the result that the president and board do not agree with Dr. Knowlton's sentiments; he may hereafter find an institution and state where similar sentiments against the presiding officer of the governing board may be approved. If so that is where he belongs."

THAT IS freedom of thought, of speech, of action, at the University of Utah! Surely professors there may criticize the august board of regents; may say things with which the board does not agree. They are perfectly free to do this. No obstacle will be placed in their way.

Only this—if they exercise their freedom, their bread is taken out of the mouths of themselves and children; their scholastic head is lopped off, and, with a reputation of a fault finder, a rebel, they are compelled to seek another job. They are the ones who are giving their lives in the building up of the university, they are intimately acquainted with its educational problems. Yet, they have no say in the determination of those problems, and they must not criticize, under pain of dismissal, the actions of the board of politicians and business men who are generally exceedingly ill equipped to wrestle with questions of modern education in any intelligent manner.

Speaking of these more technical aspects of college administration at the University of Utah, the Committee of Inquiry of the American Association of University Professors further declared:

"This position (of the Board of Regents) seems to the Committee to show that the board fails to understand, or at least to act upon, three fundamental facts, namely, that every institution of public education, and especially a state university, requires for its success the confidence and respect of the public; that there can be no sure hold upon public confidence without an unflinching readiness to face publicity in regard to all official acts and policies;

the institutions of higher learning conform with its interests.

WOMEN AND THEIR FIGHT FOR THE FRANCHISE

By EUGENE V. DEBS

WE HAVE a great opportunity to broaden, deepen and vitalize our revolutionary propaganda if we will but take advantage of it. Equal suffrage is now an issue of more than a perfunctory nature. The women are fighting for their political rights and are determined to have them. It is true that our platform asserts these rights, but are we to be satisfied with a mere platform declaration and allow the women to fight their battles against the tremendous power arrayed against them alone?

There are not a few socialists who regard the matter of equal suffrage with indifference and who dismiss the whole question of woman's political rights as a mere incident in the social revolution. I am decidedly at variance with these comrades, believing as I have always believed, and now more strongly than ever, that woman's fight to have her political disability removed and to be given the rights of a human being and the standing of a citizen is a vital issue of itself and that it is the duty of every socialist to champion their cause and to help them win a victory that will not only mark a distinct advance toward democracy and freedom but will mean quite as much for men in its results as it will for women themselves.

ANYONE WHO is not positively with the women in this struggle to enfranchise themselves and doing his share to conquer the opposition and win the day for political equality may as well be counted against them, and the fact that he subscribes to a platform that declares in favor of such equality and nominally gives his assent to that doctrine scarcely changes his status as an opponent of the suffrage movement.

This year and the next will witness a most extraordinary agitation of the woman question in the United States. We will either be in this agitation to our very decided advantage or we will be out of it to our equally decided disadvantage. As socialists we ought to be at the head and front of it. Our party was the first to declare for equal rights and it is an essential part of the socialist program and the socialist mission.

There are hundreds of women, now socialists, especially in the states where women now vote, that become socialists through the espousal of their cause and the championing of their rights by socialists and their attendance at socialist meetings due primarily to their interest in woman suffrage.

In seven states have the legislatures adopted resolutions whereby an amendment giving women the right to vote is to be submitted at the fall elections this year or next year. This amendment will be voted on this fall in the states of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Next fall it will be voted on in the states of Iowa, South Dakota and West Virginia. Tennessee, Arkansas and some other states have taken the preliminary steps toward the submission of the question to a popular vote. In several other states the resolution to submit was defeated by a narrow margin and in these states the question is bound to come up again. On the whole the agitation is spreading and is becoming more and more determined and it is but a question of time before it will be crowned with complete victory in every state of the union.

FOR THE PRESENT and until the fall campaign is over the states of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New Jersey should have our special attention. In these states the campaign is already in full swing and the Socialist party should be the recognized champion of the women in the splendid fight they are making for the ballot. Every local ought to organize a woman's meeting and celebrate some day as woman's day. Every state organization in these four states should back up these meetings and contribute to their success, while the national party should cooperate with the state and local organizations in making the most thorough campaign possible by the Socialist party in behalf of the women fighting for political equality.

Nothing the Socialist party could do at this time would more certainly vitalize it in every fibre and put it in fighting fettle, and nothing would more certainly produce a harvest of good and permanent results.

Let the women of these several states but understand that the Socialist party is wholeheartedly and enthusiastically with them in their fight and they will tax their energies to crowd every socialist hall and to make every socialist meeting a success. In this I speak from experience. I have recently addressed a number of extraordinarily large and successful mass meetings and in almost every instance the women, many of them non socialists but suffragists, had been the hardest workers, and each of the meetings that was either handled by the women or advertised as a woman's meeting was a conspicuous success.

IT WOULD BE sheer betrayal of our party to let this great opportunity go by unimproved. The socialist propaganda can be made to throb with new life and progress as never before in these Eastern states if the socialists throw in their lot with the women and fight with all their energy to put through the suffrage amendment in November, and if this is not done it will simply mean that the Socialist party is unable to measure up to its greatest opportunity.

and that the only effective way in which any public body can meet serious charges brought by responsible persons is by not merely permitting but demanding a searching and open inquiry into its methods."

Finally, the attitude of the students—the majority of them sons and daughters of Mormons—toward the problem is a sign of encouragement. All in all the "strike" in the Utah College is one of the most healthy signs—from the standpoint of lovers of freedom—that has been observed in college life in years.

PUSH PHILOSOPHY

By LINCOLN PHIFER

One reason why the plutes wish a stiff note to be written to Germany is that, in case of war, there are German vessels interned in American ports to the value of half a billion dollars, which would become contraband and subject to seizure for the grabbers.

After all, it is Rockefeller and not Lawson who is in prison. It is he who has been convicted at the bar of public opinion.

While speaking of Jesus, Bruno and other victims of free speech, let us not forget the modern martyr, Pat Quinlan.

Roosevelt is being punished for his authorization of the Alton and Tennessee Coal and Iron steel, by being denied publicity on account of having shouted, Stop, thief, until he himself was caught.

While there is crime, there are also criminals. Capitalism is the crime, but men like Morgan, who play the crooked game against the interest of the whole people, are criminals. If there was a single law enforced against the rich, they would have been imprisoned long ago.

Capitalism absolutely refuses to open any mills except to supply war needs. They need a war in which America shall be engaged in order to keep up their only remaining business.

Since the plutes absolutely refuse to open the mills for supplying the real needs and employing the idle, it is time for the nation to seize them as a war measure which they have made necessary, and operate them for the good of all.

The people have not been informed about it, and congress has not authorized it, and yet the fact that Edison and Wright have been retained by the navy department to invent means of slaughter proves that preparations for war are well under way. And they call this a republic, a government by representatives of the people, when the people have never been consulted at all.

The nations are being ruled by half a dozen royal and wealthy families who have usurped all power and stand for nothing but loot. Down with monarchy! Down with oligarchy!

New York City has never protected the west. Now let her defend herself.

Edison working in the interest of future slaughter is science becoming the bound slave of barbarism.

As well be under tribute to even more British and German capitalists, as to be wholly under tribute to American capitalists of the Rockefeller and Morgan stripe.

The careful and extreme measures taken by both the German and British governments have succeeded up to the present time in keeping the men at their tasks at home, no less necessary than the bloody labors of the men in the trenches. But the breaking point seems to have arrived. The men are ready to revolt against the cruel conditions imposed upon them, in order to keep the war machine in action, and this should be the motto.

It seems that Holt was murdered in prison for handling a little dynamite against rich criminals, so that Morgan might be free to sell dynamite by wholesale and thus help to slaughter hundreds of thousands of workers.

War bonds were issued without consulting one of the parties to the contract, the people. Therefore they are illegal. Workers should begin an immediate campaign for the repudiation of all war bonds.

Perhaps, after all, it would be better to let the bond-tied, franchise-bound nations default and go bankrupt, and then organize society to their patriotism.

The British and German workers demand that wages be increased to meet the rising cost of food and that the workday be shortened.

Fever Spreads to U. S.

The strike fever has spread to the United States and all the munitions factories in New England may be shut down following the walkout of the machinists and metal workers at the Remington Arms Co. at Bridgeport, Conn. While the war munition kings are making fortunes by turning out supplies for the allies, they refuse to give the workers an increase in their wages. The result may be that the manufacture of war supplies will be seriously hampered.

The charge is made that the educational system of Wisconsin was turned over to the conservative and reactionary elements by the General Assembly accompanied by a drunken revelry in which those whose votes were considered doubtful were entertained and lined up for the measure while they were in an exceedingly joyous condition. One particularly vitriolic anti-Socialist statesman was found in an anteroom sleeping off a drunk. The scandal has created a great deal of comment throughout the State.

North Dakota Democrats are zoned to steal Socialist party thunder next year by advocating government owned warehouses, the grading and regulation of grain, and the issuance of loans by Uncle Sam up to 80 per cent of the value of stored crops. The bankers, brokers and other gamblers will holler their heads off that that "can't be done," and it probably won't be done, despite the demands of the socialist hayseeds of North Dakota, who will doubtless stand hitched just the same.

LAWSON STARTED DOWN THE DARK PATH TO IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE BY JOHN D. LAWSON

John R. Lawson, head of the Colorado coal miners, has been denied a new trial by Rockefellers' judge, Granby Hillier. Lawson was sentenced to life at hard labor at the state penitentiary because Rockefellers' henchmen in Colorado were able to force away to prison Lawson told Rockefellers' most subservient tool, Judge Hillier, what he thought of him, as follows:

By JOHN R. LAWSON

IT IS PLAIN that nothing I can say or do will change your fixed determination to start me down the dark path to imprisonment for life.

First of all, in the name of the courts, of my country, which I respect, I protest against your right or power to pass judgment against me. It is undenied in this case that you were appointed to the bench this spring for the trial of myself and my associates, fresh, fresh from the employment of the very coal operators of Colorado and the country, including the Rockefellers, who have pressed and engineered these prosecutions.

Yourself a coal company attorney engaged to assist as a practicing lawyer in the trial of cases arising like mine out of the industrial disturbances of 1913 and 1914, you had no right when challenged to sit, as a trial judge in the case of any striking miner.

You were so deeply prejudiced against me that my case was a travesty of justice from the start. Today the supreme court of Colorado in Denver is reviewing your conduct and yet you refuse to wait another 24 hours for the guidance of that court's decision.

Second, you refused to permit the jury to be drawn from the regular jury box provided by law and you ordered an open venire. This method was exactly adapted to procure what none were surprised to discover, a hand picked jury of coal company partisans.

Nothing was to be permitted to stand in the way, and it is significant that even jury so elected refused to convict me until a bailiff selected by you, according to affidavits on file in this court, tortured a juror with manufactured reports of the dangerous illness of the juror's wife, and as a final stroke warned the jury that under your orders that jury would have nothing further to eat until they rendered their verdict.

May I ask whether judicial travesty is not the right description of such proceedings?

LABOR REVOLTS UNDER GROWING WAR BURDEN

AGITATION FOR PEACE GROWING IN GERMANY

Reports from London declare that a private dispute from Berlin, which was passed by the German censor, says that excitement is growing rapidly among the German population on account of Socialist pamphlets demanding a rapid conclusion of the war owing to the increasing prices of all foodstuffs. Martial law will be declared all over Germany to suppress all demonstrations.

The American Socialist

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SATURDAY, JULY 24th, 1915.

Our Slogan
ORGANIZE FOR 1916!**NEWS OF THE WEEK**

It is all the week's news worth being belched down for workers so busy fighting for Socialism they do not have time to read the daily capitalist press.

MONDAY, JULY 13.

Morgan chauffeur says he failed plot to kidnap the president, who was present when Holt made his attack.

Thomas A. Edison has accepted offer from Standard Oil Co. to head advisory board of civilian inventors.

Plan of John E. Lawson, head of Colorado coal miners, for new trial denied and must start all over again.

TUESDAY, JULY 13.

Two more ships survive attempts to destroy them by fire bombs as officials of the Fabre line and Atlantic Transport Corp. were developing United States needs 1,000 airships for defense and jingoistic statement in their militaristic campaign.

British uses munitions of war act to stop strike of Welsh coal miners.

Order is restored by Canadian forces in Mexico City and no food given food.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14.

Very decisive Harry K. Thaw is saved. First victory for slaves of Stanford White in nine years.

Austria protests against United States' war to restore its enmities. United States to protest meat seizures by Great Britain.

THURSDAY, JULY 15.

General strike at All Bridgeport, Conn., factories may spread to all industries of armament. Germany apologizes and promises to pay for Nebraska, hit by submarine.

Completes walkout of 300,000 men from the Welsh coal mines. British navy may curb munitions output.

First disastrous business section of Valdosta, Alaska. Losses \$100,000.

FRIDAY, JULY 16.

Chicago probate court shows tax system extending over 25 years with result that \$800,000 in fees are now missing.

Begun German raid on Persian oil fields front to Turkey. Declared Turks ready to give up.

Harry E. Thaw, now a free man out on \$35,000 bail, leaves New York in auto, followed by five automobile loads of newspaper men.

SATURDAY, JULY 17.

Lee P. Frank's throat cut by fellow servant in Georgia penitentiary.

Germany attacks Steamer carrying American passengers.

Adds to crisis over sea war.

St. Louis arrested home of former U. S. Senator Watson, of West Virginia, coal exporter to British and German governments.

Harry K. Thaw at Atlantic City, N. J., declares he will divorce Evelyn Thaw.

SUNDAY, JULY 18.

Germans and Austrians reported to be successfully battering the 1,000-mile front of Allies at Dardanelles attack.

Million-dollar Colorado brewery to quit baking beer and manufacture malted milk instead.

Mexican commander in Sonora, Mexico, reported to have beaten Vill force in six hours.

Frank Wilson returns to Washington to terminate policy in new note to Germany submarine.

THE INSPIRED REPLY.

1st as predicted the powers of

Munder have not permitted the declaration by William C. Gorgas, published in The American Socialist, last week, to go unanswered. Gorgas, the man who banished death from Panama, making it possible to build the Panama Canal, said that higher wages would result in longer lives for the workers; that \$1.25 or \$2.50 added to the daily wage of the toilers, would add 13 years to the life of the average worker.

Now comes Dr. Albert S. Gray, in syndicated article, appearing in The Chicago Daily News and declares that to increase wages would be nothing short of a "benevolent despotism." Of course he is against imperialism. He says.

Every chick in an egg has the right to life, provided it is endowed with the energy necessary to break shell and emerge into the world.

In the absence of that energetic external power intervening in the consummation of the natural thing becomes a benevolent despotism and generally is responsible for the perpetuation of a sickly short lived line of life.

An inspired writer would not consider it despotic to take care of the mother hen, to see that it is kept at the proper temperature until the eggs are hatched and the chicks are born, it would not be despotic to starve the hen and freeze the eggs. Because that is what is taking place.

The Socialists of Germany are agitating peace. It is one of the cardinal principles of the Socialists to abrogate war and we predict that at the close of this war the ranks of Socialism will grow amazingly.

It is true that human beings like fighting and contention to a greater degree than is generally admitted, but the wholesale slaughter and horrible waste that follows war never enough to make a Socialist out of almost any individual.—Pierre, S. D. Journal.

MESSAGE FROM THE BEAST.

While I was still blinking, in a flattered daze, a message was brought to me from Milton Smith written on a calling card; he wished to see me after the meeting, on a matter of great importance; and I came back to earth and politics with a chill shock. He was the chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. It was he, you remember, who carried the case of Cronin, the dive keeper, to the Supreme Court in Washington. He was attorney for the telephone company and its associated corporations. I wished him at the ends of the earth.

I suspected what he wished to see about. The Democrats, with the assistance of William G. Evans, the Republican Boss, had elected Democratic Boss Speer and his ticket;

but the election frauds had been so gross and palpable that the Repub-

licans and their mayoralty candi-

date, Mr. John W. Springer, had

filed suit in my court, contesting the election. The matter was to come up, on the morrow, on a motion to appoint watchers for the sealed ballot boxes. I guessed that Milton Smith wished to see me about this. I wondered, for a moment; what he could have to say to me;

"BILL-EVANS" DEGREE.

It seemed that they had mistaken my address. Smith calmed down.

The cab lurched around in the darkness; and the rest of the con-

versation was in a descending scale of irritation. We drew up, at last,

CHARLEY SCHWAB, the plios pluto

patrol, has 1,500 women employed at Reading, Pa., making shrapnel and soft nose bullets. These women are not organized and receive an average wage of \$1.50 per day.

The women run Jones & Lamson and Cincinnati automatic lathes, and do practically the same work done by men. It is said that Schwab intends building a mill in New Jersey in which 50 per cent of the employees

will be women, who will receive about half the wages received by men for doing similar work. Never-

theless Schwab will be hailed for the organs of King Profit as a great

benefactor of the human race.

AMERICAN SOCIALIST 4 YEARS \$1.00

YOU CAN count on me doing what I can to put The American

Socialist in the 100,000 column. The paper is being comment-

ed on down here for the able manner in which it is being edited. Our

encampment here will handle many subs for you. There is no reason why it should not have a million circulation.—Fred Holt, candidate

for Governor of Oklahoma in 1914.

TO THE QUITTER

By JOHN M. WORK

SO YOU are tired and discouraged and propose to lie down and quit. Just when things are coming our way all over the United States when the magazines are devoting a large amount of space to us. When the newspapers are compelled to give us attention. When we are drawing the fire from the biggest batteries the enemy has. When our victories have put us on the map. When our elected officials have commanded respect. When a presidential campaign is coming on in which we should all do our duty and reach another mile post on the way to the Co-Operative Commonwealth.

In the face of all this, you propose to lie down.

Well — good-bye!

THOSE HAVE always been those who lack the stern qualities and the grim persistence to keep on fighting until the goal is reached. There have always been those who drop out of the ranks and take it easy and then profit by the sacrifices of their comrades after the victory is won. There have always been those who want to get something for nothing. There have always been those who give the enemy aid and comfort by throwing down their arms in the midst of the conflict.

To one who was in the fight before you heard of it, and who has taken a multitude of knocks, your lament is babyish.

Some of your plans have not worked out as you expected. There were not as many votes as you thought there ought to be. You are unable to see visible results of your efforts. You have not been fully appreciated by your comrades.

Even so.

THES CHANGING of people's minds is a gradual, not a sudden process. Seldom does a comrade see the direct result of his own individual effort for the Cause.

But let him look back a few years, comparing the standing of the movement with its standing now, and he will see the marvelous advance that has been made through the common efforts of all the comrades included in himself.

And let him not expect to be patted on the back every time he aims a blow at the enemy. There are others also in the fight.

Persistence — persistence — and yet again persistence — is the thing that wins.

And working for the Great Cause is the only thing that is worth living for at this stage of human progress. He who quits is dead. He is intellectually and spiritually deceased.

LET THE SAINT-HEARTED and the weaklings lie down if they like.

But they whose courage and whose consecration to the Cause make them worthy to be called men and women will keep on fighting, with dogged determination, in spite of all obstacles and discouragements, until capitalism is conquered and Socialism takes possession.

and then my eyes returned to the young graduates who were receiving their degrees at the threshold of their college, with their faces to the unknown world out of which I had been momentarily uplifted; and I forgot Cronin's attorney in the spectacle of hope and youthful innocence beginning its career, like a bird turning from the alter—on the arm of an old rake! Would she remember him? I wondered.

Milton Smith was waiting for me, with a young man whom I shall leave nameless (because he was, I believe, a guiltless participant in what followed). They were waiting for me with a closed cab; for a thunderstorm had broken over the city and the rain was coming down as if the skies had burst. They invited Senator Teller and his wife into the carriage, and we drove first to Teller's home—a few blocks away—and nothing passed between us but congratulations on our academic honors and condemnations of the weather that had made such a sodden ending for the young people's Commencement.

I got out. The door slammed angrily behind me; and the carriage drove off. The rain had ceased. I went slowly into the house with my honorary "Bill-Evans" degree.

I have often wondered whether any of the younger participants in those Commencement exercises found as little gill on their gingerbread as I did when I got home with mine out of that storm. Or is it only I who so often find the honorary bouquets of the world a bunch of thistles when I close my flattered hands on them. I hope so.

at my door, and there we stayed talking uselessly, until, finally, I said: "Well, it's for you to determine the propriety of this business. All I have to say is that I intend to hear the case. Produce your affidavits, and if they convince me I'll give you a change of venue. But I don't intend to shirk my responsibility. I was non-partisan in my election, and I'll be non-partisan on the bench."

In order that any man may successfully serve an organization, he must know and understand that organization. And for any organization to achieve a powerful and important place in the minds of the people, it must find some way to present its aims and achievements to the minds of the people. One thing is necessary to realize both of these conditions, that thing is INFORMATION. But you can readily see that for two such widely different needs, we must supply two different kinds of information. For the first, we must have INSIDE information: an adequate, accurate and up-to-the-minute KNOWLEDGE of our movement; for the second, we must provide OUTSIDE information—PUBLICITY, just as wide and as thorough as ever we can get.

We aim to meet the first of these great needs by a system of Monthly Reports, to be filled out by each league and sent in regularly to the National and State offices. Postal-card blanks will be furnished all leagues, and you are requested to fill out ALL of the information requested, and to mail them in without delay. Do not leave this matter to chance, go to work at your next meeting and instruct your Fin. Secy., to make out this report regularly on the last day of every month, — and make sure that it is done.

The importance of publicity need not be commented upon. There are two things to be considered in this regard, — first: the collecting of news; second: its dissemination. Both of these tasks are up to YOU.

This is how to go about it: First, collect every bit of important news, every big happening and undertaking of your league, put this down on one of the Press Bulletin Blanks that will be furnished you and mail it IN WITHOUT DELAY. PROMPTNESS is the greatest factor, — we want NEWS, not ancient history.

Another thing, you will notice that these blanks are not very large, — just about big enough to get a reasonably sized press notice on, and no more. There is method behind that, not merely chance, — I have tried to make them big enough to hold only the FACTS, you can leave your imagination out of it, — if necessary I'll try to supply that. Remember that our space is always limited, and that this is sometimes a blessing in disguise, however there is anything of such importance that you cannot be limited to the blank, you are at liberty to write in a letter regarding it, and we will print all we can. If you attend to your league, it will be furnished you and mail it IN WITHOUT DELAY. PROMPTNESS is the greatest factor, — we want NEWS, not ancient history.

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Executive Department

WALTER LANFERSIEK, Secretary

National Executive Committee:

JAMES H. MAURER, 1856 N. 11th St., Reading, Pa.

ADOLPH GERMER, Mount Olive, Ill.

GEORGE H. GOEBEL, 14 Bridge St., New York, N. Y.

EMIL SEIDEL, 1154—20th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

ARTHUR LESEUR, Fort Scott, Kansas.

Address all communications to The Socialist Party, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago. Address all mail to departments and not to individuals. Make remittances payable to the Socialist Party.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

NATIONAL REFERENDUM "B." 1915.

The Anti-War Manifesto and Peace Program adopted by the National Committee in the May session, is submitted to the membership for endorsement, as National Referendum "B." 1915. The program and platform were passed in full in The American Socialist, May 15, and because of limited space is not reprinted here.

Ballots were shipped to State Secretaries July 17, 1915.

REFERRED REFERENDUM.

By Local Los Angeles, California.

13 members in good standing.

This is the second succeeding section of the National Party Constitution, by a referendum vote of the party membership, any public official holding office in the Socialist administrative office, as a Socialist, was officially approved of, or voted for any appropriation of public money in support of the army or navy of the United States or the armed forces of any state or territory of the nation, as such army, navy, and military forces are now constituted, shall by such approval or vote, thereby become a member of the Socialist Party, and the political subdivision of the Socialist Party in which such public official has theretofore held membership, shall be deemed to have carried such official's card of membership in the party organization.

Sec. Z.: No public official, whose membership in the Socialist Party has been voluntarily forfeited through violation of the foregoing section of this constitution shall be reinstated in the Socialist Party organization, or public official, except from and after the date of his or her violation of the preceding section."

Published for seconds, April 8, 1915.

Exhibit 2, page 2, of the "Second,"

SECOND: 21st Ward Chicago, Ill.; 58; Dillon, Mont., 14; Redlands, Cal., 84;

Quincy, Mass., 309; Glassport, Pa., 26;

Youngstown, Ohio, 100; Fort Pierce, Fla., 20;

Bohemian Branch, Local New York, 52;

Santa Barbara, Cal., 22; Kokomo, Ind., 41; St. John's Park, N. Y., 16; St. Louis, Ill., 33; Milwaukee, Wis., 20; Newport, N. H., 81; No. 1 Aberdeen, Wash., 86; Logue Chapel, Okla., 12; Dubuque, Iowa, 32; Fort Angeles, Wis., 10; Bohemian, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 10; Schenectady, N. Y., 200; Ogden, Utah, 83; Bellair, Ohio, 63.

Total membership, 1,268.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CORRESPONDENCE.

Chicago, Ill., July 12, 1915.

Dear Comrades—I submit to you here,

with the following motion by Germer,

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MOTION (C).

By Germer.

"That the Executive Secretary issue a statement in the name of the Executive Committee to the comrades of Europe, expressing the hearty approval by the American movement of the effort for Peace, and that the Executive Committee call upon the American Socialist movement to represent the American Congress be held."

Walter Lanfersiek, Executive Secretary.

July 13, 1915.

To the Executive Committee.

Dear Comrades—I have to report as follows:

On Executive Committee Motion (A) by Germer, proposing that the Executive Office prepare petitions for wide distribution containing an appeal to Congress for relief from our present banking system, both the Land and Seidel, Morris, Goebel, and Maurer NOT VOTING. Motion carried.

On Executive Committee Motion (B) by Lanfersiek, proposed by Germer, Jr., he appointed for the holding of Anti-War demonstrations by locals throughout the United States, for the purpose of protesting against the war, against the capitalist class, and against war with any nation. Maurer, Goebel and LeSueur VOTED YES. Seidel voted NO. Germer NOT VOTING. Motion carried.

I have not heard from any member of your committee, except Comrade Germer, on the question of wages for the Lithuanians, last week. Since the Socialist Party is in the majority in the amount, and under the constitution, Comrade Sillison is clearly entitled to wages, for that federation has a right to demand that the constitution's requirement, "that the wages to be paid must not be lower than \$15 nor higher than \$25—the cost of living," is met before you decide.

On June 29th I submitted to you a telegram from Meyer London, asking that your committee issue an appeal to the Socialist Party of America and the Socialist Party of the country of the world to ratify the Peace Appeal of the German Social Democracy. Goebel, Germer, and Maurer voted IN FAVOR OF IT. Land and Seidel, Morris, Goebel and Maurer NOT VOTING. Motion carried.

The vote on the Meyer London suggestion disposed of the first part of Comrade Germer's motion, as submitted to you on June 12, i.e., "That the Executive Committee issue a statement in the name of the Executive Committee to the comrades of Europe, expressing the hearty approval by the American movement of the effort for Peace." The second part of this motion was carried. We send Morris Hilquist to represent the American Socialist movement to represent our movement.

Fraternally yours,

Walter Lanfersiek, Executive Secretary.

WOMAN'S NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Motion by Hogan. Submitted July 13.

"That Comrade Brown be instructed to write the Los Angeles Section of Woman's Federation that the Woman's National Committee, in its May and June meetings, addressed to the National Executive Committee, ask that the woman's section of the National Committee, send the resolution to the Socialist Party, which should be centered on gaining support for this bill, in this way securing both Socialist and suffrage agitation."

Motion by Mankell. Submitted July 14.

"That Comrade Brown be instructed to forward a copy to the effect that the resolution (by the Los Angeles Section of Woman's Federation that the Woman's National Committee, in its May and June meetings, addressed to the National Executive Committee, ask that the woman's section of the National Committee, send the resolution to the Socialist Party, which should be centered on gaining support for this bill, in this way securing both Socialist and suffrage agitation."

ELECTION OF PARTY OFFICIALS.

GEORGIA.—National Committee man,

Max Wilk, Gen. Del., Morrisville; State Secretary, Mrs. Mary Raoul Mills, 215

McKenzie Bldg., Atlanta.

SACRIFICE FOR THE CAUSE THEY LOVE

By WALTER LANFERSIEK

effect. There will be a revolution in the minds of men, and if the revolution is at all commensurate with the size of the cause, it will be the biggest revolution the world has ever seen.

We must prepare the minds of the people for this great change. Anything that is done must take the socialist trend. The governments of Europe have found that the only way they could efficiently handle their problems, was by solving them somewhat like a socialist would solve them. The United States will be influenced by the actions of European countries, and our people will learn from them.

In order to reach our people, however, we must have speakers to cover the country. There will be some cost to this work, as old speakers have reported that there has never been a time in their experience when interest was greater but cash was less.

Those Locals that have not yet sent in the \$2 asked by the Executive Committee for this work should do so at the earliest opportunity. It is not much for each Local, but it counts when many respond.

SOCIALIST PARTY NAT'L. COMMITTEE

Cut Out This List For Future Reference

Alabama—W. M. Doyle, R. R. No. 3, Collinsville.

Arizona—Peter T. Robertson, Yuma.

Arkansas—A. R. Flinke, 421 W. 10th St., Argenta.

California—N. A. Richardson, 435 Court St., San Bernardino.

California—T. W. Williams, 540 Douglas Bldg., Los Angeles.

Colorado—J. C. Griffiths, Boulder.

Connecticut—Samuel E. Beardsey, 50 Coram Ave., Shelton.

Delaware—Edward Norton, 605 S. Harrison St., Wilmington.

Dist. of Col.—W. H. Johnston, 224 S. Carolina Ave., S. E. Washington.

Florida—Franklin Plimbley, 317 W. Michigan Ave., Tampa.

Georgia—Max Wilk, Gen. Del., Augusta.

Idaho—A. B. Clark, % I. F. Stewart, Nampa.

Illinois—Adolph Germer, 505 Farmers Bank Building, Springfield.

Illinois—William E. Rodriguez, 718 Reaper Blk., Chicago.

Illinois—Seymour Stedman, 106 N. LaSalle St., Chicago.

Indiana—Florence Wattles, 701 E. Sycamore St., Kokomo.

Iowa—I. S. McCrillis, Park Ave. Sta. Des Moines.

Kansas—George D. Brewer, care of Worker's Chronicle, Pittsburg.

Kentucky—W. J. Millard, 120 Evergreen Ave., Southgate, Newport.

Louisiana—J. R. Jones, Georgetown.

Maine—Fred E. Irish, 322 Riverside St., Woodfords.

Maryland—S. M. Neistadt, 1505 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore.

Massachusetts—Sancti Nuerte, 48 Wallace Ave., Fitchburg.

Massachusetts—George E. Roewe, Jr., 451 Walnut Ave., Roxbury.

Michigan—Joseph Warnock, Harbor Springs.

Minnesota—Aku Rissanen, Smithville.

Mississippi—Ida M. Raymond, R. 3, Jackson.

Missouri—Wm. L. Garver, Independence.

Montana—Lewis J. Duncan, 403 S. Main St., Butte.

Nebraska—C. R. Oyler, 2625 S. Street, Lincoln.

Nevada—Paul Whaley, Box 796, Tonopah.

New Hampshire—J. Foster Nichols, 811 E. Str., N. W., Washington.

New Jersey—Franklin Plimbley, 317 W. Michigan Ave., Tampa.

New Mexico—G. W. Klethoe, 1201 New Jersey St., Lawrence.

New York—J. Millard, 120 Evergreen Ave., Southgate, Newport.

New York—J. R. Jones, Georgetown.

New York—Franklin Plimbley, 317 W. Michigan Ave., Tampa.

New York—Morris Hillquit, 30 Church St., New York City.

New York—George R. Lunn, Schenectady.

New York—U. Solomon, Room 914, 41 Union Square, New York City.

North Carolina—B. T. Tiller, Ashevile.

North Dakota—Arthur Le Sueur, Minot.

Ohio—C. E. Ruthenberg, 737 Prospect Ave., Cleveland.

Ohio—Scott Wilkins, 234 N. Union St., Lima.

Oklahoma—Fred W. Holt, McAlester.

Oklahoma—Geo. G. Hamilton, 113 W. Locust St., Oklahoma City.

Oregon—Albert Streiff, 324 Henry Bldg., Portland.

Pennsylvania—Chas. A. Maurer, 517 Elm St., Reading.

Pennsylvania—Jos. B. Allen, 110 Monida Ave., Bryn Mawr.

Pennsylvania—John W. Slayton, 3 Lillie St., Pittsburgh.

Rhode Island—Dr. James P. Reid, 20 Olneyville Square, Providence.

South Carolina—Wm. Eberhard, 257 King St., Charleston.

Tennessee—H. G. Terliser, 1085 Tennessee St., Memphis.

Texas—W. J. Bell, 615 Kennedy Av., Tyler.

Utah—Carl C. Rasmussen, 2245 Madison St., Ogden.

Vermont—Ferd W. Reinheld, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee.

Wyo.—Clement Gillear, 508 First St., Rock Springs.

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY.

Morris Hillquit, 30 Church St., New York City.

"ENCLOSED herewith find check for \$12.50 and a signed pledge

for which send me subscription cards. Every Socialist in the

United States should sign this pledge and then make it good. The opportunity has never been so great for real accomplishment as it is today.—Arthur LeSueur, member National Executive Committee.

Letters from "American Socialist" Readers**BULES FOR THIS DEPARTMENT.**

The national committee of the Socialist Party is providing for an Open Forum—The American Socialist.

ruled that:

"Recommendation No. 6.—An open forum to contain communications from party members of organizations, districts, and other party, policy views and tactics. No personal attack or abuse or intemperate language shall be allowed. No contributions in excess of 500 words."

Contributors to this department will facilitate matters considerably by carefully observing this rule."

"THAT WOMAN QUESTION."

Janet Fenimore Korngold practically answers a great part of the complaint made by Josephine Conger-Kaneko, both of the same city and presumably of the same political and industrial faith, but the main question of J. C. K. "Is there no way out?" is left open for consideration.

Yes, there is a way and to my present mode of thought but one probably in the minds of the founders of our American party so long ago as 1876 when they incorporated or recognized equality of suffrage as a necessary part of our platform.

With female suffrage a plank of the Socialist Platform, there could be no reason nor excuse for women to fight independently or as individuals.

We should delight in making knowledge universal; we should be heartily ashamed, and steadily oppose any tendency to make of the socialist movement a capitalist bourgeoisie, profit-mongering, soul-corrupting concern.

Our duty, and it ought to be to break the shackles of the body, to destroy the phantoms of the mind.

Some one will assuredly object to the foregoing criticism; to such, if such there be, our answer is: Not the critical but the UNCRITICAL what damns, thwarts and hinders.

The uncritical attitude encourages even in the Socialist Party—lies and lying!

It breeds the charlatan, the humbug, the pretender, the hanker of absurdities, inanities and puerilities.

Doubt and criticism are the first steps to progress. "There is no ignorance but darkness." Let in the light!

If you are interested drop a postal to the McMillan Co., N. Y., and request a list of their 50c edition of famous books on history and economics. It will surprise you, how much "good stuff" can now be had for little money. Science and superstition won't mix—don't try the impossible. Neither can Socialism and profit-mongering. Down with profits, up with Education and Socialism.

D. FALCONER.

AS TO OKLAHOMA.

—Hallettville, Tex., July 3, 1915. Editor

American Socialist.

On June

**MAKE EVERY SOCIALIST
VOTER AN AMERICAN
SOCIALIST READER**

Last Week	54,900
Off	1,857
	56,757
On	926
This Week	58,359
Loss	931

THE 5,000 PLEDGE.

SOCIALISTS all over the country are awakening to the necessity of building up the circulation of The American Socialist.

Those whose names are famous in the movement like Frank and Kate O'Hare, Arthur LeSueur and Adolph Germer as well as the hard plugging Jimmy Higgins have responded. Many have sent in cheering messages.

What we are asking of the friends of The American Socialist is comparatively little. One 25 cent subscription a week is not hard to obtain. Five thousand such subscriptions every week would soon make The American Socialist the greatest newspaper in the world.

Not all the Jimmy Higgins can buy 40 or 50 sub-cards in advance like Comrades O'Hare and LeSueur have done but all can send in their one subscription a week.

Let us have 5,000 pledges.

Here are some other comrades who send in signed pledges:

Alice Eddy, Ark.
Fred Hogan, Ark.
R. L. Lynch, Kan.
B. Blackwell, Okla.
C. R. Shusky, N. D.
George Myers, Mich.
Dr. A. H. Green, Ohio.
Gertrude H. Price, Ill.
Joseph Kardong, Minn.
Gus Anderson, Ia.
M. L. Beck, Minn.
Philip E. Klein, N. J.
Clay Long, Ind.
Mrs. E. A. Ufford, Minn.

ROLL OF HONOR

"Old age and poverty does not prevent me from doing what I want to do. Here I am for a four year's subscription." WILLIAM HINCKLEY, Pa.

"I am a member of The American Socialist and it is doing a great work." G. W. SAKER, Texas.

"I think you can rely on me for four cards per month and I will do all I can to help to keep the party paper going and will keep it before the branch also." GEORGE SCHLEMEKFER, Ohio.

J. F. HARRIS, Pennsylvania, brings in 13 volunteers to join the ranks.

Another branch of 40 follows right after with a captain from TWIN LAKES, Oshkosh, Wis.

L. PIREKES, Pennsylvania, brings into line eight comrades who will take their place on the same line.

GUY COAKO, Illinois, appears this week with 14 names.

Five Missourians come strolling along ready to join in the 5,000 Brigade, with F. E. STANZI in the lead.

S. J. GLASER, New York, comes along with seven others who are willing to do the "Offs" a good walk.

SAMUEL BLOOM, Ohio, entices a Jewish, Italian, German and a negro comrade to lend their aid at the "Offs" armada.

I. M. COOPER, Michigan, joins his mate. He brings in a list of four with a promise of more later on.

S. E. BEERS, Minnesota, says he is not too old to boost the best cause on earth. He is 76 years old and he buys \$1 worth of ammunition for some one else.

J. R. GERMAN, New York, induces 6 comrades to join the 5,000 Brigade.

A comrade from Philadelphia, Pa., sends 10 more to The American Socialist.

EDWARD WHITELY, a West Virginian comrade enters with 6 new converts to the cause.

FREDIE BIGSTEIN, New York City, is here with 7 names. He is sending in some of these names in his capacity as Organizer of Branch No. 3 of this city.

HENRY BARNADY, New York: "To hell with Offs! That's the situation." He brings in 10 volunteers who are ready to combat the enemy.

FRANK SHELDON, Illinois, appears with the army of his own consisting of 12 feathered members.

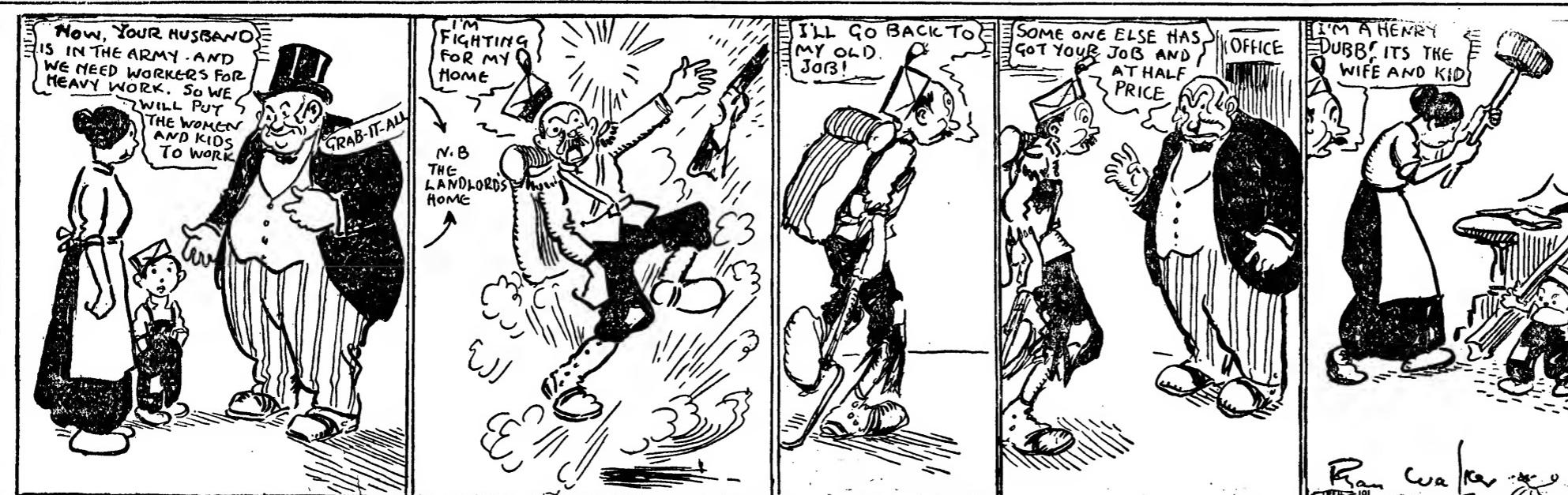
CHARLES H. DITTMER, Alaska, etc., etc. 48 worth of ammunition (sub-cards).

W. J. Bowser, acting Prime Minister of British Columbia, engaged in a debate with Jack Harrington, a well-known Socialist, at Vancouver, B. C. The subject was the workers' compensation bill that is pending in the Provincial Legislature. The big hall in which the meeting was held was packed to the doors and both speakers were given close attention and their discussion was of great educational value.

That man Roosevelt is bound to break into public print by hook or crook. Now he is warning his capitalistic friends in pretty plain language. "If you do not pass labor legislation and carry out certain social reforms," says the great man, "you will soon face a great political revolt of the workers and ultimately an avalanche of socialism." That ought to scare the plutes into making some concessions, but will it?

The Boss
Puts the
Wife
And Kid
To Work

By
Ryan Walker



Because they can't stand the expense of living in Madison any longer and devoting their time to their official duties, the eight Socialist members of the Wisconsin legislature have announced that they will introduce a resolution requesting the park surrounding \$6,000,000 capital building for lodging purposes the privilege of erecting a tent for themselves during the remainder of the session. The Socialist members are mechanics of limited means and all have spent the \$500 compensation received as members of the legislature. The session is just entering on its seventh month, and the date of final adjournment is not yet in sight.

DIRTY WORK

By JOHN MACY

A FRIEND of mine whose annual income is at least twenty-five thousand dollars has bought a farm. He has rebuilt the house and planted the grounds with things lovely and useful. The other day five of us drove out to see him, five sons of luxury in a plutocratic motor car. As we purred up his driveway, he stepped from behind a clump of shrubbery. His face and throat dripped with perspiration, his hair was tousled, his trousers and boots were befouled, and he carried a dungfork on which he leaned in an attitude of labor as he came while he grinned at our banter. He showed us a vegetable garden which he had planted himself, hundreds of fruit trees which he had helped to set out, and a stone wall which he had laid at odd moments all alone while his men were busy with other tasks. He is a man of great physical vigor and there is no doubt that his muscular efforts have been truly creative, something more than the dabbling of the gentleman amateur.

Why at the approach of these friends did he not run away to wash and dress? Because he was proud of his work, proud of the evidential pride, of his Tolstoian picturesqueness, uncleanness. He was proud because the work was his, because it was done for itself and for himself, because he was not compelled to do it. There was no social stigma upon it. Suppose that this pretty farm belonged to another gentleman, and that he, our friend, having lost his fortune, had been obliged by hunger to sell the labor of his hands. And suppose that he, once prosperous, now reduced to the position of a hired man, had seen us rolling up in a motor car. Would he have stepped forth to meet us, swinging his dungfork with obvious pride, or would he have slunk off behind the barn?

In the supposed case the kind if not the quantity of work would have been the same as in the actual case; no more dirty, no more degrading as a physical activity.

I HAVE JUST READ some wonderful letters from a French scholar who is in the trenches. He is an artist, a psychologist, a philosopher. His descriptive phrases flash against a cold blue irony. The fine-handed man of books, who has never known real poverty or physical hardship, is now Corporal X, up to his waist in filth. With the decent simplicity of the French mind he records the horror and behind the recorded horror the inexpressible. His letters are proof that his delicate imagination has not been coarsened by weeks of wallowing in muck. He has no sense of heroics or of fight. His speculative mind is calm and cheerful, sustained by a sort of realistic wisdom. It is no disgrace for this cultivated professor to be a muddy corporal, the equal of city workmen and peasants. Society honors the man who plunges into the nastiness of war. If our professor survives, an exquisite lady will kiss him without waiting for him to wash. His mother, who made sacrifice to put him through the university and watched him rise to the top of his profession, may be breaking her heart at the thought of his danger, but she is not grieving because her son is a failure, sunk to the low levels of labor.

Imagine a time of peace. Paris is being rebuilt. A great sewer is under construction. Behold our professor at work in the pit with the other diggers. His unhappy mother must account to herself for a son who has not got on in the world. All that I maintain for the moment is that society debases some kinds of work which might be dispensed with cheerfully and expeditiously, and that there is no task, however disagreeable, which any healthy man of us would not tackle with a smile if we knew that society would not kick us for our pains. — THE NEW REPUBLIC.

SHALL TRUTH BE SUPPRESSED?

By ADOLPH GERMER

THE capitalist class will stop short of nothing in the mad effort to keep the truth from being known. Every atom of influence is to be used to keep the verbatim records compiled by the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations from being published.

This in itself is an indictment against capitalism. If the whole career of our plutocrats is not one of infamy, why, then, do they oppose publishing the work of the Commission?

The reason is obvious. Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the Commission, pulled off their mask and the "Law and Order" howlers were seen in their true light. The finger of guilt for the countless crimes that have been committed in the industrial world is now pointing in the direction of Wall Street and 26 Broadway, the home of Standard Oil. The trail of human blood that has been shed in the innumerable struggles between capital and labor leads directly to Standard Oil and its allies. And this coterie must resist anything that will shed light on the criminal household.

IN THE efforts to suppress the information gathered by the Industrial Commission, the capitalists cram their oft-repeated lie, that organized labor is a breeder of violence, down their own throats. If organized labor is the breeder of violence, it should be easily proven and in that event should the "respectable" endeavor to suppress that fact?

Organized Labor is insisting that the work of the Commission be published, and if it were possible, to be placed in the hands of everyone who can and has the time to read.

If "benevolent" capitalists have clean hands, why do they fail to join in the request of organized labor?

Here Labor must assert itself. We too must bring pressure to bear, insisting that the work of the Commission SHALL be published and made accessible.

EVERY labor organization, every branch and local of the Socialist party should send resolutions, petitions, or letters to their respective members of Congress demanding that they use their voice and votes in favor of publishing the work of the Commission.

This action should be supplemented by personal letters from everyone that can write.

Let Congress know that we are determined to have the truth.

If our desires and determinations are not to be heeded by the "friends" we elect and pay, it is well that this fact be impressed on us that we might learn to place affairs in our own hands.

THE WORLD OF LABOR

By MAX S. HAYES

A six-hour workday has been incorporated as a plank in the platform of the New Zealand Socialist party, which is the political expression of the Federation of Labor and controlled by trade unionists.

The demand is meeting with popular favor and will be one of the leading issues in the next national election. The New Zealanders claim there is now enough machinery with which to do the work of their country to satisfy all reasonable human wants in six hours. Of course, they don't take into consideration the demands of the big capitalists that they should have more millions of wealth than they can use, as such claims are not considered reasonable.

Hundreds of employees will be freed from the clutches of loan sharks.

Wives and children will wear better clothing.

More can be set aside for outdoor recreation.

An extra movie now and then for the children.

A little more life insurance.

A nest egg for a "rainy day," estimated at \$100 at end of year.

The wife can meet her grocer and butcher without fear of being "dunned" for unpaid bills.

Larger payments may be made on the home.

Better food and more of it.

Attention to teeth and other physical needs long delayed because of lack of funds.

Better attendance at school.

More hours for the husband to spend at home, at the beach, or in the parks with his family.

The Socialist Teachers' Union of Texas now numbers about 150, and the members are busy holding summer schools in the open air in rural districts wherever it is possible to secure the attendance of adults or children. Perhaps this is one of the prime reasons why only Joe Bailey has started to rave about socialism and declares it to be "the issue," for certainly the teachers, unhampered by capitalistic school boards, are expounding sound economic truths to the people also gladly come to hear them.

We would not have our talented professor spend all his time in the public work of building a sewer. It would be poor human economy to waste Kreisler in a trench, even a constructive trench. But if all took a hand and did each a limited chore, everybody would have leisure and surplus energy for skillful labor and the arts. And we should release from heliotism an amount of it, and above all, if the doing of it does not indicate social inferiority.

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IT IS NOT necessary or possible to plan in advance any of the administrative details of a future democratic society. I, for one, shrink from William James's suggestion that we all be drafted for a certain amount of service in the army of peace; the hoof of governmental tyranny shows under the hem of that idea.

All that I maintain for the moment is that society debases some kinds of work which might be dispensed with cheerfully and expeditiously, and that there is no task, however disagreeable, which any healthy man of us would not tackle with a smile if we knew that society would not kick us for our pains. — THE NEW REPUBLIC.

The attempt of the Socialists of Prussia to initiate a proposition to establish fair representation in the National Parliament from that State has met with failure. It requires the signatures of 15 members of the Prussian Legislature to secure a vote on the matter of redistricting and, as there are but 10 Socialists in the Legislature and none of the members of other parties would sign, the plan had to be abandoned. Yet the Junkers continue to rave about "national unity," "loyalty to the Fatherland," etc., but they don't want to hear anything now or in the future about dealing justly with the masses. Maybe the latter will have something to say later, and pretty emphatic at that.

REBELS IN THE NAVY

By J. W. LENTZ

The Marblehead was sent to Pichalinde for coal. The arrangements for coaling were so bad that as I remember it, the men would have waited something like forty-eight hours to coal a small cruiser. There was one lighter, and that had to be loaded by the men themselves. As for size, the lighter was not too large to be towed by a small steam launch. The captain was determined there should be no rest until the ship was coaled, without, however, saying as much to the men.

The men worked all day and on into the night, waiting for the sound of retreat. I think it was 11 o'clock when the men began to wonder what the matter was. They worked on indifferently for a while; then suddenly the shovels began to fly overboard. It was too dark to identify the rebels, and, anyway, there were too many of them. The captain decided it was time to quit. The men who had thrown their shovels overboard might do worse things.—From The Chicago Tribune.

INCREASING WAGES.

The Chicago street car workers, 15,000 of them, recently went on strike. After two and one-half days the matters in controversy were sent to arbitration. Some of the things to the award of a wage increase means to them are:

Chicago car employees will be best paid in the United States.

Three cents an hour adds \$93.60 yearly to the pay envelope.

For all surface lines employees an estimated \$1,170,000 will be added to the pay roll.

Hundreds of employees will be freed from the clutches of loan sharks.

Wives and children will wear better clothing.

More can be set aside for outdoor recreation.

An extra movie now and then for the children.

A little more life insurance.

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